

BRAUERIA (Lunz am See, Austria) 21:21-25 (1994)

RUSSIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

V.D.Ivanov

1987

Корноухова, И.И., 1987. Ручейники (Trichoptera) Степного Предкавказья: систематика, экология, происхождение. - В сб.: Фауна и экология животных Кавказа. Ордзоникидзе: РИО СОГУ: 18-30.

Kornoukhova, I.I., 1987. Caddisflies (Trichoptera) of the Steppes of Predkavkazie: taxonomy, ecology, origin. In: Fauna and ecology of animals of Caucasus. Ordzhonikidze: RIO SOGU: 18-30.

Steppes of Predkavkazie is a plain piedmont region situated to the north of the Caucasus and covered with steppe vegetation. Short data on biotopes for caddisflies represented there by slow flowing rivers are given. *Agraylea sexmaculata*, *Ecnomus tenellus* (in litt.), *Holocentropus stagnalis*, *Hydropsyche contubernalis*, *H.sp.*, *Agrypnia pagetana*, *Anabolia furcata* (in litt.), *Limnephilus sp.*, *Ceraclea fulva*, *Trienodes sp.*, *Leptocerus tineiformis*, *Oecetis intima*, *O.furva* (in litt.) are included in the annotated list. Poverty of the fauna and absence of endemics are stressed. Most rivers are young (appeared in Pleistocene). *A.pagetana* could be of Caucasian origin, others came from the South Russian rivers (Don, Volga).

Корноухова, И.И., Черчесова, С.К., 1987. Бентос реки Цраудон (Северный Кавказ). - В сб.: Фауна и экология животных Кавказа. Ордзоникидзе: РИО СОГУ: 41-45.

Kornoukhova, I.I., Cherkeshova, S.K., 1987. Benthos of the Tsraudon River (North Caucasus). - In: Fauna and ecology of animals of Caucasus. Ordzhonikidze: RIO SOGU: 41-45.

Tsraudon River is situated in North Osetia near Alagir City. It belongs to the Terek Basin. Immature insects were collected at the piedmont region at about 400m a.s.l. 72% of the samples were represented by Ephemeroptera, 13% by Trichoptera larvae, 8,3% by Plecoptera, 6,4% by Diptera (as far as one can understand, the biomass is concerned). Species lists are given for the first three orders, that for caddisflies contains 10 items of 7 families. *Hydropsyche* are dominant, probably *H.scitigra* Mal.(= *H.gracilis* Mart.). In springtime were many *Hydroptila* sp.

1988

Непомнящих, В.А., Флеров, Б.А., Хенри, М.Г., 1988. Влияние метилпаратиона на строительное поведение личинок ручейников *Chaetopteryx villosa* (F.). - Биол. науки. Научн. доклады высшей школы, № 9: 70-73.

Nepomnyashchikh, V.A., Flerov, B.A., Henry, M.G., 1988. Influence of methylparathion on the building behaviour of *Chaetopteryx villosa* (F.) caddis larvae. - Biol.Nauki.Sci.Reports of High School, no.9:70-73.

Building behaviour of *C.villosa* consists of several stages: a. base building, b. tube building, c. detachment of the tube from base, d. final improvement of the case, e.g. rear end closing. The building activity decreases at concentrations of methylparathion equal to 10-5 mg/l or higher in the tanks. At concentrations of 10-3 mg/l the larvae built the bases only and then left the working place. The sequence of behavioural events is found to be more sensitive to the poison than single operations.

1989

Непомнящих, В.А., Флеров, Б.А., 1989. Биотестирование водной среды по поведенческим реакциям водных животных. - В сб.: Защита речных бассейнов, озер и эстуариев от загрязнения. Никаноров, А.М., Руссо, Р.К. (ред.). - Л.: Гидрометеиздат, 210с.: 178-191.

Nepomnyashchikh, V.A., Flerov, B.A., 1989, Water environment biotesting by the behavioural reactions of the aquatic animals. - In: Nikanorov, A.M., Russo, R.K. (eds), Protection of water basins, lakes and estuaries against pollution. Leningrad: Hydrometeoizdat (210 pp.): 178-191.

A paper in the USSR - USA joint book on water management and protection describes the experiments made on *Hemiclepis marginata* (Hirudinea: Glossiphoniidae) and *Chaetopteryx villosa* (Trichoptera: Limnephilidae). Effects of chlorophos and methylparathion on the building behaviour and mortality of the caddis larvae are described.

1990

Сукачева, И.Д., 1990. Ручейники (Phryganeida). - В кн.: Поздне-мезозойские насекомые Восточного Забайкалья. Ред. А.П.Расницын. М.: Наука, 223 с. (Тр.ПИН АН СССР, т. 239).

Sukatcheva, I.D., 1990, Caddisflies (Phryganeida). - In: Rasnitsyn, A.P. (ed.): Late Mesozoic insects of Eastern Transbaikalia. - Proc. Paleont. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR 239: 94-122.

This is a chapter of the multi-authored book on the Jurassic and Cretaceous fossils found in Tschita Region eastward of Nercha and Onon Rivers, South Siberia. Descriptions of new genera and species: *Dajella* gen.n., *D.tenera* (Philopotamidae), *Necrotaulius minutissimus*, *N.tener*, *N.shewjensis*, *N.korujensis* (Necrotauliidae), *Utania remissa* (Disoneuridae), *Multimodus perillustris*, *Vitimotaulius secundus*, *V.magnus* (Vitimotauliidae). Caddis cases from fossil beds are described also as 45 artificial indusiaspecies. A review of fossil caddis species from the territory studied according to deposits comprises 11 large deposit zones with several deposit sites each. A list of deposits according to the progressive specialisation in construction mode is added. Most of the newly described cases are unique, a bulk of previously described indusiaspecies are widespread but solitary and in many places they cannot be used for correlation of strata.

Гродницкий, Д.Л., 1991. Складывание крыльев у ручейников и чешуекрылых (Insecta, Phryganeida, Papilionida). - Вестник зоологии, 1991, № 5: 34-40.

Grodnitsky, D.L., 1991, Wing-folding in caddisflies and moths (Insecta, Phryganeida, Papilionida). - Vestnik zoologii (1991), no.5:34-70.

Results of comparative studies of wing-folding at rest and wing movements in flight in Lepidoptera and Trichoptera are discussed: some considerations on the evolution of wing-folding in these orders are given. New functional nomenclature is proposed for the wing folds. The supposed evolutionary stages are illustrated by the morphological examples taken randomly and without any relation to the phylogeny. Structure and basic pattern of folds are also discussed. Main evolutionary changes are supposed to arise with increasing body size followed by enlargement of anal parts of wings. New folds for better flexibility of wings appear subsequently.

Гродницкий, Д.Л., 1991. О жилковании крыльев ручейников и бабочек (Phryganeida, Papilionida). - Зоологический журнал, 1991, т. 70, вып. 6: 77-87.

Grodnitsky, D.L., 1991, On the wing venation of caddisflies, moths and butterflies (Phryganeida, Papilionida). - Zool.zhurnal 70(6):77-87.

A comparative study of the internal and external morphology of wings was made on 39 caddis species from 19 families and 57 moth species from 30 families (no list of material is given). Decreasing of wing length below the 3-4 mm level leads to the reduction of veins. Increase in body size is associated with the development of jugal sclerotization to true tubular veins, which are considered to be a differentiated part of the anal system. No changes in wing venation were related to the size changes in the most primitive moths. Vein homology, wing design in the hypothetical ancestor of Amphiesmenoptera, and the differentiation of venation in the wing evolution are discussed. Wing cross sections were used to study the convex/concave position of veins in relation to the wing plane. Number of veins/body size graphs are presented for Trichoptera and Lepidoptera. Literature is discussed in the text.

Жильцова, Л.А., 1991. Жизнь и деятельность С.Г.Лепневой. - В кн.: Отечественные гидробиологи. СПб, 136 стр.: 100-123. (Тр. ЗИН АН СССР, т. 242).

Zhil'tsova, L.A., 1991. Life and works of S.G.Lepneva. - In: The hydrobiologists of our country. St.Petersburg (136 pp.). - Proc.Zool.Inst.Acad.Sci.USSR 242:100-123.

Short illustrated biography of S.G.Lepneva is followed by the autobiographical address of S.G.Lepneva at her 80th birthday and a list of her publications.

Новокшенов, В.Г., 1992. Ручейники рода *Kamopanorpa* (Trichoptera, Microptysmatidae) из Кунгурских отложений местонахождения Чекарда (Пермская область). - Палеонтологический журнал, 1992, № 3: 106-110.

Novokshonov, V.G., 1992, Caddisflies of the genus *Kamopanorpa* (Trichoptera, Microptysmatidae) from Kungur beds of the deposit Tchekarda (Permian District). - Paleontol.zhurnal 1992 (3):106-110.

A revision of *Kamopanorpa* Martynov from Permian deposits is based on study of 92 imprints, mainly of whole imaginal remnants. Variations in wing and size are described. No distinct correlations in the wing variation were observed. New synonymy is proposed: *Kamopanorpa incerta* Sukatcheva 1976 = *K.pallida* Sukatcheva 1976 = *K.facsiipennis* O.Martynova 1942 = *Parachorista uralensis* Martynov 1940. All these species are treated as *Kamopanorpa uralensis* (Martynov), comb.nov. All variations in the wing venation of these fossils are claimed to be individual peculiarities in the single species.

Новокшенов, В.Г., 1992. Ранняя эволюция ручейников (Trichoptera). - Зоологический журнал, т. 71, вып. 12: 58-68.

Novokshonov, V.G., 1992, Early evolution of caddisflies (Trichoptera). - Zool.zhurnal 71(12):58-68.

Evolution of caddisflies from Permian to Jurassic is summarized. Some previously unknown details of the wing structure, including free M5 vein and the base of MA vein in the hind wings are described. Permian Microptysmatidae and Protomeropidae are found to have the vestigial anal loop with veins reaching the wing margin in the hind wings. Microptysmatidae are supposed to be the side branch: the direct ancestors of the recent caddisflies could be Cladochoristidae (Lat Permian - Triassic). Most of the early caddisflies probably were lotic dwellers, and the first lentic annulipalpia *Necrotauliidea* appeared in Early Jurassic. First Integripalpia invaded the lentic waters in Late Jurassic. Monophyly of Annulipalpia is discussed using the paleontological data. Considerations on the wing veins and the life style evolution in Trichoptera are given.

Силина, А.Е., 1992. К фауне ручейников Центрального Черноземья. - В сб.: Состояние и проблемы экосистем Усманского бора. Воронеж. Вып. 2: 160-179.

Silina, A.E., 1992, On the fauna of caddisflies in the Central Blacksoil Region. - In: Condition and problems of the Usman pine forest ecosystems. Voronezh 2:160-179.

An annotated species list is given from results of the emergence trap studies (May - September 1990) in the lower course of the River Usman and on the analysis of literature; 73 species are listed. Limnephilidae and Leptoceridae followed by Polycentropodidae are the most abundant and diverse families.

Силина, А.Е., 1992. Вероятные пути происхождения фауны ручейников Среднего Подонья. - В сб.: Состояние и проблемы экосистем Усманского бора. Воронеж. Вып. I: 179-182.

Silina, A.E., 1992, Probable modes of origin of the caddis fauna in the Middle Don Region. - In: Condition and problems of the Usman pine forest ecosystems. Voronezh 1:179-182.

Considerations on possible origins of the contemporary caddis fauna formation in the Middle and Upper Don Basin are given. Several species groups were analysed. Creophilous and boreal species are the probable offsprings of Tertiary relicts shifted to the south by movement of the glacier line. Warm-adapted and southern species could survive in refuges of Central and South Europe and came also from North-West and West; several ecologically different species groups in this species assemblage perhaps had diverse migration routes. Some ideas on the holarctic elements and their origin are added.

1993

Ербаева, Э.А., Варыханова, К.В., 1993. Амфибиотические насекомые озера Хубсугул и его притоков (Монголия). - В сб.: Успехи энтомологии в СССР: 159-161.

Erbaeva, E.A., Varykhanova, K.V., 1993, Amphibiotic insects of the Khubsugul Lake and its tributaries (Mongolia). - In: Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci.: 159-161.

14 species of Trichoptera (mainly Limnephilidae) were found in the Khubsugul Lake. Apatania stigmatella and Glossosoma altaicum are the dominant caddisflies in this lake, with Rhyacophila sibirica and Glossosoma nylanderi in the lower courses of its tributaries. Numbers of species are given for the families occurring in the lake and its tributaries.

Григалис, А.И., 1993. Изученность фауны водных и амфибиотических насекомых озерных водоемов Литовской ССР. - В сб.: Успехи энтомологии в СССР: 158-159.

Grigyalis, A.I., 1993, Degree of study of water and amphibiotic insect fauna in lakes of Lithuanian SSR. - In: Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci.: 158-159.

Short review on the faunistic studies in Lithuania is given; references are added. 146 Trichoptera species were found.

Успехи энтомологии в СССР:
экология и фаунистика, не-
большие отряды насекомых, 1993.
Кержнер, И.М., Песенко, Ю.А.
(ред.). СПб, Зоологический институт
РАН. 179 стр.

Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci., 179 pp.

Abstracts of papers presented at the 10th Congress of the All-Union Entomological Society in St. Petersburg, 1989 which was the last meeting of this Society. There are 52 congress papers on ecology and faunistics, 19 on Orthopteroidea, 19 on Rhynchota except Aphidinea, 21 on Aphidinea, 13 on the amphibiotic insects.

(The book is available from: Dr. S. Belokobylsky, Zoological Institute, Universitetskaya nab., 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia.)

Киселева, Г.А., 1993. Амфибионтные насекомые в водных экосистемах малых рек предгорной зоны Крыма. - В сб.: Успехи энтомологии в СССР: 162-163.

Kiseleva, G.A., 1993, Amphibiotic insects in the water ecosystems of small rivers in the piedmont zone of the Crimea. - In: Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci.: 162-163.

24 species of Trichoptera were found in the piedmonts of Crimea Mts. by the author. These species make 23,7% of the total benthos biomass. Agapetus ajpetriensis, Hydropsyche acuta, Silo alupkensis are dominant in small rivers. In the lower river courses, Hydropsyche angustipennis and Limnephilus bipunctatus appear. Maxima of the biomass were observed in spring and autumn.

Кочарина, С.Л., 1993. Пищевое поведение и состав пищи личинок некоторых видов сетеплетущих ручейников (Trichoptera) в реке Кедровая (Приморский край). - В сб.: Успехи энтомологии в СССР: 165-166.

Kocharina, S.L., 1993, Foraging behaviour and food content in larvae of some net-spinning caddis species (Trichoptera) in the Kedrovaya River (Primorsky Region). - In: Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci.: 165-166.

Foraging behaviour and food content were studied in Stenopsyche marmorata (S.m.), Arctopsyche palpata (A.p.) and Hydropsyche orientalis (H.o.). Retreats of A.p. are built mainly on upper surfaces of stones, those of H.o. on sides, and of S.m. below stones. Constructions of A.p. and H.o. buildings are trumpet-like, that of S.m. are pebbles glued by silk. Nets in A.p. and H.o. have regular meshworks with the opening sizes decreasing mediad; that of S.m. are irregular. S.m. are mainly detritivorous, H.o. mainly carnivorous, and A.p. detriti-carnivorous. All three species consume also diatomous algae, not green algae or vascular plants. Predator activity increases in all species in August-October when young insect larval victims appear. Data on victims and seasonal diets are given.

Корноухова, И.И., 1993. Некоторые вопросы формирования автохтонной фауны ручейников (Trichoptera) Кавказа. - В сб.: Успехи энтомологии в СССР: 164-165.

Kornoukhova, I.I., 1993, Some questions on the formation of the autochthonous caddis fauna (Trichoptera) of the Caucasus. In: Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci.: 164-165.

The Pliocene orogenesis was contemporary to both the Caucasus caddis fauna formation and the decrease in temperature. The mesophilous endemics are the most ancient (more than 1 million years old), these species survived only on the south slopes of the Caucasus (*Agapetus truncatus*, *Ptilocolepus colchicus*). *Diplectrona robusta* is younger because it lives in the (supposed) zone of intrusion of the palaeocontinental fauna. *Rhyacophila bacuriana* entered to the Small Caucasus (Armenia) in Pleistocene from the main Caucasus ridge. The psychrophilous fauna (*Badukiella*, *Kelgena*) is late pleistocenous or younger.

Козлов, А.Т., Харченко, Н.А., 1993. Роль гравитации в формировании жизненных форм и поведения личинок насекомых. - В сб.: Успехи энтомологии в СССР: 31.

Kozlov, A.T., Kharchenko, N.A., 1993, The role of gravitation in the formation of living forms and behaviour of insect larvae. - In: Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci.: 31.

Gravitation is claimed to be important for the determination of building behaviour, e.g. in *Integripalpia*.

Кулаковская, О.П., Данко, Н.Н., Сеньк, А.Ф., 1993. Фауна ручейников (Trichoptera) и их паразитов и комменсалов на территории Украинских Карпат и Прикарпатья. - В сб.: Успехи энтомологии в СССР: 167-168.

Kulakovskaya, O.P., Danko, N.N., Senyk, A.F., 1993, Fauna of caddisflies (Trichoptera) and their parasites and commensals in the territory of Ukrainian Carpathians and Prikarpatie. - In: Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci.: 167-168.

Investigations made in 1984-1989 revealed 133 species and 2 subspecies of caddisflies from 17 families in the region studied. In the lowland 71 species were found, in piedmonts 46, in the Carpathian Mountains 80. The impact of pollution on the fauna is discussed. Most of species emerge in July; 28 species are autumnal. Zoogeography (the west Palaearctic affinities) and ecological groups of parasites are discussed.

Силина, А.Е., Иванов, В.Д., 1993. К изучению фауны и экологии ручейников реки Усмань в Воронежской области (Trichoptera). - Вестник С.-Петербург. ун-та. Сер. 3. Вып. 3 № 17 : 45-52.

Silina, A.E., Ivanov, V.D., 1993, Contribution to the study on faunistics and ecology of caddisflies of River Usman in the Voronezh District. - Vestnik St. Petersburg University, Ser. 3, 3(17):45-52.

Caddisflies were studied at 10 different points in the lower part of river Usman from May to September 1990. Emergence traps were used to obtain data on abundance, seasonality, biomass and biotope distribution of imagines in 7 most typical water communities, inhabiting a reach, a shoal, and the transitional zone between them as well as a bottomland lake. The list contains 23 species, 8 of which are new to the region. The average number of newly emerging specimens was 1,61/m² per day; average biomass was 57,41 mg/m² per day and exceeded the biomass of all other emerging insects; 67% of the biomass were Limnephilidae. Most caddisflies emerged at the shore; there were spring and autumnal maxima of emergence.

Сукачева, И.Д., 1993. Новые ископаемые представители отряда ручейников (Phryganeida) из Монголии. - Тр. Совместной российско-монгольской палеонтологической экспедиции, вып. 41: III-II7.

Sukatcheva, I.D., 1993, New fossil representatives of the order caddisflies (Phryganeida) from Mongolia. - Proc. Joint Russian-Mongolian Paleontological Expedition 41:111-117.

Only one fossil imago (*Trichopterella torta* Cockerell 1924) and a number of larval cases were known previously from Mongolia. New Mongolian fossil adults are described from recent samples: Upper Permian *Microptysmodes mongolicus* (Microptysmatidae), Middle Jurassic *Baga bakhrica*, Upper Jurassic - Low Cretaceous *B. pumila* (Philopotamidae), and Lower Cretaceous *Baissophryganoides ponomarenkoi* (Phryganeidae), *Multimodus parvus* (Vitimotauliidae), *Baissoferus immemoris* (Baissoferidae). The genus *Baga* is new, primitive and without obvious affinities to the recent Philopotamidae; both species are small. Only forewings of each species are known.

Верещагин, А.П., 1993. Зимняя фауна беспозвоночных горных потоков Тянь-Шаня (на примере рек бассейна озера Иссык-Куль и бассейна реки Сары-Джаз). - В сб.: Успехи энтомологии в СССР: 157-158.

Vereshchagin, A.P., 1993, Winter invertebrate fauna of the mountain torrents of Tian-Shan (exemplified by rivers of the Issyk-Kul Lake Basin and Sary-Dzhaz River Basin). - In: Kerzhner, I.M., Pesenko, Yu.A. (eds), 1993, Advances in entomology in the USSR. Ecology and faunistics, smaller orders of insects. St. Petersburg, Zool. Inst. Russian Acad. Sci.: 157-158.

Winter insect fauna exceeds the summer one in the Issyk-Kul Lake Basin in both biomass and density. Samples were taken with the original equipment protected against freezing. Data on abundance and biomass are given for the dominant groups. Chironomidae were dominant in most cases. Tributary fauna showed larger diversity than the main stream fauna. Himalopsyche gigantea, Hydropsyche ornatula and H. guttata are mentioned as inhabiting the rivers in Kirgizia. (The last two identifications are highly questionable: V.I.).

Correction

The references to two papers (see BRAUERIA 20:22, 52) should read correctly as follows:

Непомнящих, В.А., Валушок, Л.Н.,
1990. Инстинктивное поведение
личинки ручейников Chaetopteryx
villosa Fabr. - В сб.: Физиоло-
гия, биохимия и токсикология
пресноводных животных. Тр. Инсти-
тута биологии внутренних вод АН
СССР, вып. 57(60).Л., Наука: 29-41.

Nepomnyashchikh, V.A., Valyushok, L.N., 1990,
Instinctive behaviour in larvae of the caddisfly
Chaetopteryx villosa Fabr. - In: Physiology,
biochemistry and toxicology of the freshwater
animals. Proc. Inst. Biol. Vnutrennikh Vod
(Inst. Inland Waters) Acad. Sci. USSR 57(60):29-41.
Leningrad. Nauka.

Непомнящих, В.А., Валушок, Л.Н.,
1990. Действие хлорофоса на строи-
тельное поведение личинки ручейни-
ков Chaetopteryx villosa Fabr. -
В сб.: Физиология, биохимия и токси-
кология пресноводных животных. Тр.
Института биологии внутренних вод
АН СССР, вып. 57 (60).Л., Наука:
95-103.

Nepomnyashchikh, V.A., Valyushok, L.N., 1990,
Influence of chlorophos on building behaviour in
larvae of the caddisfly Chaetopteryx villosa Fabr.
- In: Physiology, biochemistry and toxicology of
the freshwater animals. Proc. Inst. Biol. Vnutrennikh
Vod (Inst. Inland Waters) Acad. Sci. USSR
57(60):95-103. Leningrad, Nauka.

PROTECTED CADDISFLIES IN HUNGARY

The current ministerial decree of protected plant and animal species was published on 31st March 1993 in number 36 of the Hungarian Gazette ("Magyar Közlöny"). The lists of this decree contain 454 protected plant species, 397 invertebrates and a further 47 plant and 76 vertebrates which are protected to a marked degree. The following eleven caddisfly species were declared protected ones, the first in Hungary. In brackets is their "value of ideas" in Hungarian forint (100 HUF are about 1 US \$). If caught without permission, the violator has to pay a fine of the sum for each specimen.

Apatania muliebris (10.000)
Chaetopteryx rugulosa (2.000)
Chaetopteryx schmidtii mecsekensis (10.000)
Ceraclea nigronervosa (10.000)
Drusus trifidus (10.000)
Limnephilus elegans (10.000)
Melampophylax nepos (2.000)
Oligotricha striata (2.000)
Platyphylax frauenfeldi (50.000)
Plectrocnemia minima (10.000)
Rhyacophila hirticornis (2.000)

One of the rarest member of the Hungarian fauna is Platyphylax frauenfeldi Brauer, living mostly in the river Dráva (Drava, Drau). It was also collected in a few other localities during the past two decades. Chaetopteryx schmidtii mecsekensis is endemic to the Mecsek Mountains. Most of other species have only a few known localities and most of their biotopes were damaged during the past decades. The protection of these species were proposed by us.

The second edition of the Hungarian "Red Book" (1990) lists 7 rare Trichoptera, all of them are included in the new ministerial decree.

Sára Nógrádi, Ákos Uherkovich



MEETING

8th International Conference on Ephemeroptera (14 - 18 August 1995) and 12th International Symposium on Plecoptera (18 - 20 August 1995), Château-d'Oex, Switzerland. - Information: Mayfly-Stonefly Congress, Museum of Zoology, P.O.Box 448, CH-1000 LAUSANNE 17, Switzerland.



LIST OF RESEARCH WORKERS ON TRICHOPTERA

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Present interest: Taxonomy, biology, ecology and
zoogeography of the palaearctic and nearctic
caddisflies. - Material wanted: adults and larvae
from northwestern Europe, northeastern Asia and
Alaska. - Information wanted: papers on
Trichoptera generally. - Other interests: working
on literature management on Personal community;
species richness and variability of
macroinvertebrates community composition in arctic
and subarctic ponds (streams, lakes, temporary
pools, arctic bogs).